

perhaps the most valuable part of the entire method.

The microscopic examinations of the stool, first unstained, then heated on a slide with acetic acid, and a third stained with Gram's solution, likewise give many points of diagnostic import.

The other procedures detailed include the sublimate test for hydrobilirubin (adding few gts. of solution HgCl to ground up feces) the test for dissolved albumen (seldom necessary), Weber's test for blood, and the so-called incubator test. The latter is simply a series of small bottles, in one of which 5 gms. of stool is mixed with water, and so arranged that gas, forming in it, will force water from second bottle into the empty third one, the displaced amount of water denoting the extent of fermentation of undigested carbohydrates.

Many valuable therapeutic suggestions are given and reading the book will certainly prove instructive to all.

The work is very well illustrated and it is hoped that such typographical errors as occur on page 24 will be eliminated in future editions. R. B.

DR. HODGHEAD NOT CONNECTED WITH THE P. AND S.

To the Editor of the State Journal: Relative to a criticism of myself in the February Journal, please announce, by publishing this letter, that nearly two years ago I resigned as Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a few months later resigned as Trustee. I was therefore in no manner a party to the withdrawal of the suit referred to, and until your editorial was published, I did not know that the suit had been dismissed.

Very truly,

D. A. HODGHEAD.

NEW JOURNAL.

Those of our readers who are interested in the various forms of Physiologic Therapy (including Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy, Massage, Hyperemia, etc.) will be glad to know that it is proposed shortly to inaugurate a new journal devoted solely to the delineation of the progress made in these lines of therapeutic endeavor. The American Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics will be published bi-monthly and the subscription price will be \$1.00 a year. The names and addresses of all interested physicians should be sent in at once, and those desirous of subscribing may enclose their remittance when writing. The American Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics, 72 Madison street, Chicago.

NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Since January 1, 1910, the following articles have been accepted by the Council:

Accepted for N. N. R.—

Filmaron (Merck & Co.).

Filmaron Oil (Merck & Co.).

Thiol Liquid (Riedel & Co.).

Thiol Powder (Riedel & Co.).

Accepted for N. N. R. Appendix—

Maltine with Cod Liver Oil (Maltine Co.).

Maltine with Cascara Sagrada (Maltine Co.).

Maltine with Creosote (Maltine Co.).

Maltine Ferrated (Maltine Co.).

Maltine with Hypophosphites (Maltine Co.).

Maltine with Wine of Pepsin (Maltine Co.).

Malto Yerbine (Maltine Co.).

Maltine with Olive Oil and Hypophosphites (Maltine Co.).

Maltine with Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia (Maltine Co.).

COST OF CITY GOVERNMENTS AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1910.

In the United States Census Bureau's special annual report for 1907 on the the statistics of 158 of the largest cities, which is in press, it is shown that the per capita running expenses of the government in 148 of the largest cities increased from \$13.36 in 1902 to \$15.91 in 1907. There has been a progressive increase in nearly every department of the government. The per capita increase in the fire department was from \$1.33 to \$1.61; in the health department from \$0.22 to \$0.29; in charities and corrections from \$0.86 to \$1.06; and in education from \$3.85 to \$4.70.

Of special interest in a comparison of the general expenses of the cities are payments for the maintenance of the health department. In several cities the state maintains a dispensary or health bureau, but in most cities, nearly all the expense of the care of the public health is borne by the city alone. New York paid \$1,691,560 for the maintenance of its health department, or more than six times as much as any other city. The other cities paying more than \$200,000, for the maintenance of this department were Chicago (\$261,614), Philadelphia (\$253,709), and San Francisco (\$240,198).

Cities of over 300,000 population with notably small payments for their health department were Detroit (\$32,987), Milwaukee (\$40,417), and Buffalo (\$44,358). In smaller cities the large expenditures of Los Angeles and Oakland, California, reflect payments for the suppression of the Bubonic plague.

The payments for schools, libraries and art galleries of the cities considered were 29.6 per cent of the total running expenses of the government. Of the cities of over 300,000 population, the percentage spent for education was highest in Cleveland, Ohio (33.1); in cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population the highest percentages were in Scranton, Pa., (51.5), and Seattle, Wash., (46.2); in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 population, in Salt Lake City (48.2), and Des Moines, Iowa (46.3), and in the smaller cities, in Topeka, Kans., (54.5), and Lincoln, Neb., (53.5). Payments for outlays are not included in the above computations.

New Members.

Hamilton, Jo, Fruitvale, Cal.

Daggett, E. H., Oakland.

Wells, W. B., Riverside, Cal.

Gregory, Lester C., Fort Bragg, Cal.

Van Allen, Louis K., Ukiah, Cal.

Devine, C. T., Berkeley, Cal.

Arnold, C. S., Berkeley.

Howard, Burt Foster, Alta, Cal.

Mulligan, A. P., Bowman, Cal.

Shoemaker, David, Truckee, Cal.

McDonnell, C. H., Sacramento, Cal.

Buffum, E. H., Fair Oaks, Cal.

Ward, J. M., Oak Park, Cal.

Cline, John W., Santa Rosa, Cal.

Potts, R. D., Oxnard, Cal.

Resigned.

Baldwin, W. A., Sacramento, Cal.

Briggs, A. E., Sacramento, Cal.

Bond, Jas. L., Ukiah, Cal.

Cushman, R. A., Covelo, Cal.

Deaths.

Morgan, P. Brett, Berkeley, Cal.

West, R. W., Robinson Ferry, Cal.

Gordon, Wm. A., Mountain View, Cal.

Chamberlain, F. O. Former address unknown; died in San Francisco.

Woodruff, W. L., Long Beach, Cal.

Day, Edward W., Vacaville, Cal.

Bates, Homer O., Long Beach.